

Case Weight and Case Count Methodology Recommendations

Attachment A

Caseload Action Step CP

Braam Class										Non-Braam Case Types Counted on Mixed Caseloads (Mix of Braam and Non-Braam Cases)				
Case Type	CFWS Out-of-Home	CFWS In-Home Dep	FVS, FRS Out of-Home	Special Needs	ICW	Courtesy Supervision		FVS, FRS In-Home	ICPC Receiving	Guardianship	Tribal Payment Only	Home Study	CPS	
						Sending	Receiving							
Case Weight	1	1	1	2.25	1.3	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.36	0.36	1	2	
Caseload Equivalency	1:18	1:18	1:18	1:8	1:14	1:36	1:36	1:18	1:36	1:50	1:50	1:18	1:9	
Count Based On	Child Case	Child Case	Child Case	Child Case	Child Case	Child Case	Child Case	Family Case	Family Case	Child Case	Child Case	Homestdy Assigned	New Referrals	
Rationale	COA/ Braam	COA/ Braam	COA/ Braam	COA/ Braam	1.3 has been the accepted informal standard in CA to reflect the additional workload of ICW cases	The work on the case is split between the sending and receiving social workers. 0.5 for each worker gives each credit for the work they are doing while limiting the case count to 1.0 for the total case.	In-home cases in CAMIS (also in FamLink) are counted as family cases. CFSR requires minimum of monthly contact and cases usually high risk.	30-day Visit home visit would be required, but one home visit would generally allow us to see all children at once. Court work is not required.	Regions estimate that stable guardianships require 0.2 case time and unstable require 1.0 case time. 0.36 accounts for estimated average number that are unstable at any given time.	Tribal Payment Only cases (including IV-E) require additional work periodically, similar to guardianships. 0.36 accounts for estimated average number that require additional work at any time.	Home studies require equal attention as a case because of safety issues dependent on referrals each month provides a fair understanding of current workload.			

Principles Applied to Case Weight Recommendations:

- * Case weights should represent a fair and real picture of current workload requirements for different case types
- * Case weights were applied to a base of 1:18 for all case types to allow easy calculation across caseload types
- * Cases should be unduplicated when possible, but be reflected on each worker's case calculation to fairly represent their responsibilities.
- * E.g. Courtesy supervision cases total one case and each worker's caseload is credited with part of the case
- * Cases are counted only once, but at the highest case weight fitting the definition for the case.
- * E.g. CFWS special needs case will be counted as 2.25 for special needs, but not also counted as 1.0 in CFWS
- * "Case Type" refers to a case-based count except where noted in "Count Based On"
- * "CPS" refers to the number of new referrals in the month, not to the total number of assigned CPS cases on the caseload